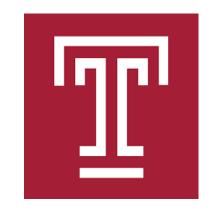
Measurement of W and Z/γ^* cross sections and their ratios in pp collisions at STAR



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for the STAR collaboration





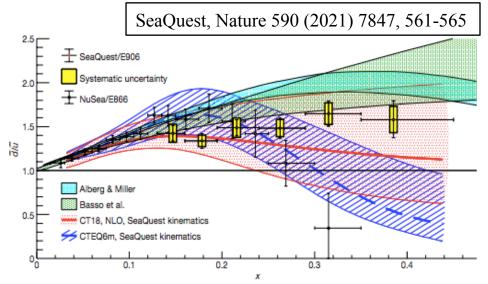
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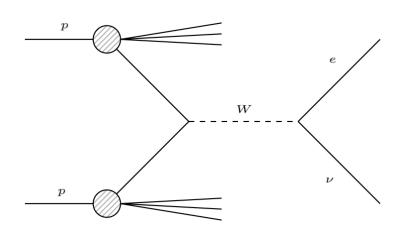


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Motivation





• Unpolarized sea quark ratio \bar{d}/\bar{u}

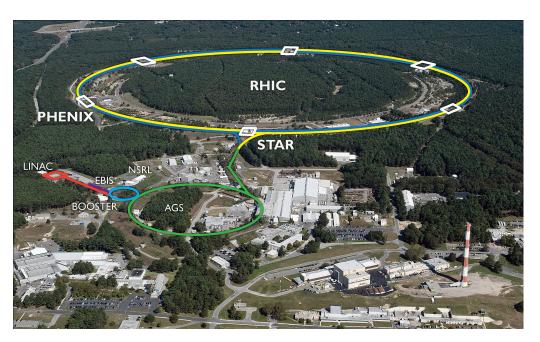
- Predominantly measured via Drell-Yan
- Conflict between measurements around the valence region.
- STAR kinematics at the mid-rapidity ($|\eta| < 1$) is sensitive to the region 0.1 < x < 0.3 at $Q^2 = M_W^2$.
- Can be further stretched to 0.06 < x < 0.4 with Endcap EM Calorimeter (EEMC).

• W production at STAR/RHIC

- LO production sensitive to \bar{d} (W^+) and \bar{u} (W^-).
- Large momentum scale, $Q^2 = M_W^2$.
- Missing p_T due to final state ν .
- Isolated high p_T electron.
- The cross-section ratio $\sigma_{W^+}/\sigma_{W^-}$ can be used to probe \bar{d}/\bar{u} ;

$$\sigma_{W^+}/\sigma_{W^-} \approx \frac{u(x_1) \; \bar{d}(x_2) + u(x_2) \; \bar{d}(x_1)}{\bar{u}(x_1) \; d(x_2) + \bar{u}(x_2) \; d(x_1)}$$

Relativistic Heavy Ion Collider (RHIC)



- RHIC is the world's first polarized pp collider.
- $L \approx 700 \ pb^{-1}$ of pp collision data with sufficiently high Q^2 for W production.
 - Measurement with $\sim 350 \ pb^{-1}$ of data has been published.
 - The remaining $\sim 350 pb^{-1}$ has been granted preliminary release.

Ru	1	\sqrt{s} (GeV)	$L\left(pb^{-1}\right)$)		
200	9	500	10		—	STAR, PRD 85
201	1	500	25			
201	2	510	75	}	—	STAR, PRD 10
201	3	510	250			
201	7	510	350	_	→	STAR prelin

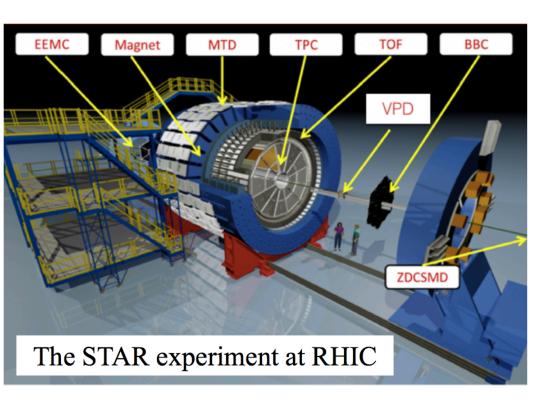
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minary

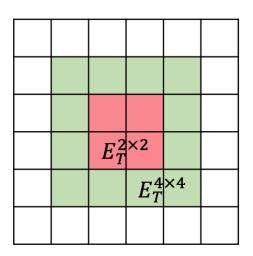
This talk

Solenoid Tracker At RHIC (STAR)

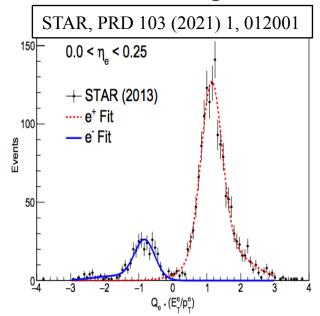


- For measurements of W bosons, it is important to achieve near 4π detector acceptance.
- Time Projection Chamber(TPC)
 - Provides tracking & PID
 - Acceptance of $|\eta| < 1.3$
 - 2π coverage in ϕ
- Electro-Magnetic Calorimenter
 - Barrel (BEMC): $|\eta| < 1$
 - Endcap (EEMC): $1 < \eta < 2$
 - 2π coverage in ϕ
- Luminosity monitoring & Vertexing
 - Beam-Beam Counter (BBC)
 - Zero Degree Counter (ZDC)
 - Vertex Position Detector (VPD)

W reconstruction



TPC track extrapolated to BEMC tower grid



Selection

- High \vec{p}_T^{bal} (= $\vec{p}_T^e + \Sigma \vec{p}_T^{recoil}$) event
- Isolated electron $(E_T^{2\times 2}/E_T^{4\times 4})$ with high p_T
- No energy in the opposite cone.
- Charge separation from TPC + EMC $(Q_e \times E_T/p_T)$.

• W tagging methods

- Lepton-tagging
 - Indirect, but smaller systematic uncertainty.
- W reconstruction with MC (prel.)
 - The missing neutrino momentum is reconstructed via;

$$\vec{p}_T^{\nu} = -\vec{p}_T^{bal}$$

$$M_W^2 = (E_e + E_{\nu})^2 - (\vec{p}_e + \vec{p}_{\nu})^2$$

 Correction for non-measured tracks and clusters based on MC study.

W^+/W^- cross-section ratio

• In the W cross-section ratio measurement, the expression of the ratio reduces to:

$$\sigma_{W^{+}}/\sigma_{W^{-}} = \frac{N_{obs}^{+}}{\epsilon^{+} \int Ldt} / \frac{N_{obs}^{-}}{\epsilon^{-} \int Ldt} = \frac{\epsilon^{-}}{\epsilon^{+}} \cdot \frac{N_{sig}^{+} - N_{bg}^{+}}{N_{sig}^{-} - N_{bg}^{-}}$$

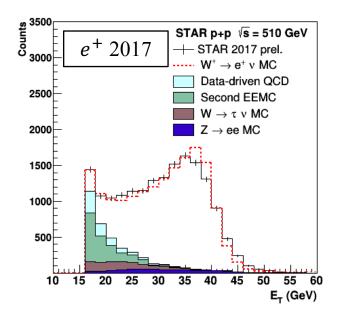
• where ϵ represents the product of the efficiencies of our selection process.

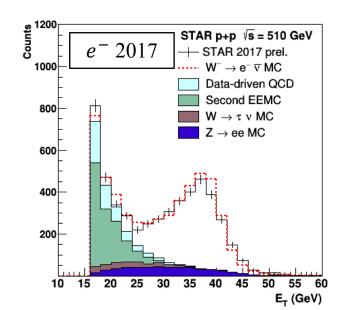
$$\epsilon = \epsilon_{trigger} \times \epsilon_{vertex} \times \epsilon_{tracking} \times \epsilon_{tagging}$$

- MC study suggests that the efficiency ratio ϵ^-/ϵ^+ is consistent with unity.
- N_{bg} represents the sum of all remaining background contributions.

$$N_{bg} = N_{W \to \tau \nu} + N_{Z \to ee} + N_{QCD} + N_{EEMC}$$

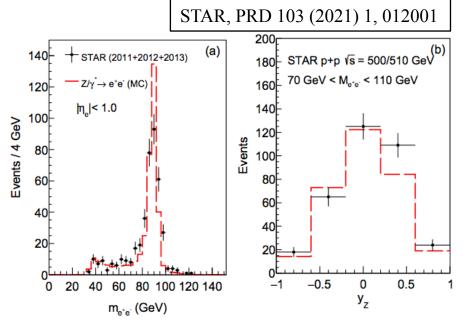
Background





- Electroweak $(N_{Z\to ee}, N_{W\to \tau\nu})$
 - Z decays with one unidentified electron
 - Leptonic decay of τ^W
 - Estimated with MC (Pythia)
- Second EEMC (N_{EEMC})
 - Accounts for missing backward coverage $(-2 < \eta < -1)$
 - Estimated by mirroring the effect of existing EEMC ($1 < \eta < 2$)
- Data-driven QCD (N_{QCD})
 - Remaining background contribution that passes the selection process.
 - Distribution obtained by using events that do not pass the $p_{T,bal}$.

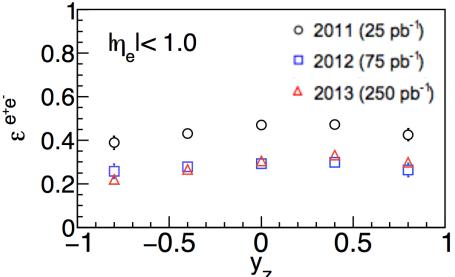
Z boson reconstruction



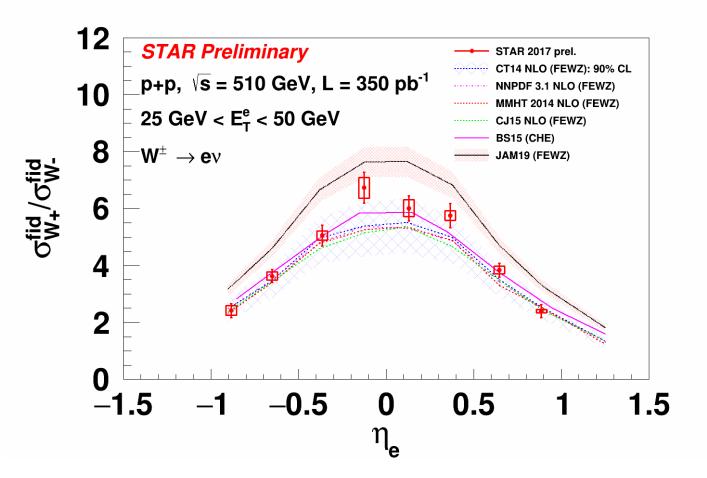
• The leptonic decay of *Z* boson can be observed at STAR

$$pp \to Z/\gamma^* \to e^+e^-$$

- Z candidates are selected by tagging two isolated electrons with opposite charges.
 - Provides clean identification of Z candidates.
- M_Z can be reconstructed and used to fine-tune the BEMC calibration.
- Efficiencies estimated with Pythia and GEANT.

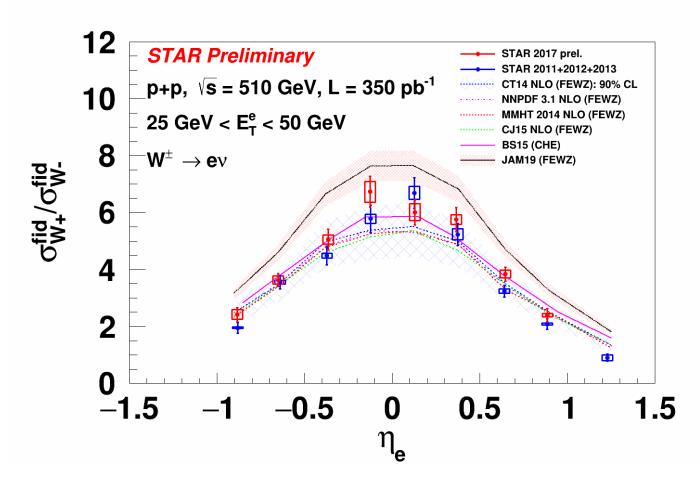


Results: W^+/W^- (lepton-tagging)



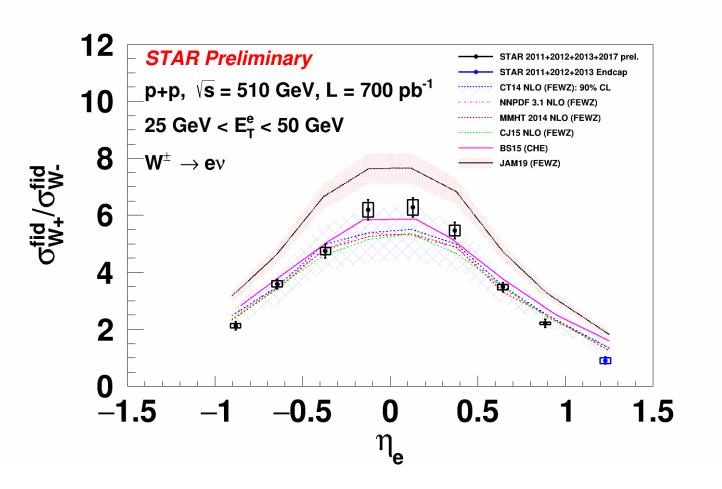
- W^+/W^- cross-section ratio with STAR 2017 data (prel.)
 - Only the barrel region, $|\eta| < 1$ (Endcap study in progress).

Results: W^+/W^- (lepton-tagging)



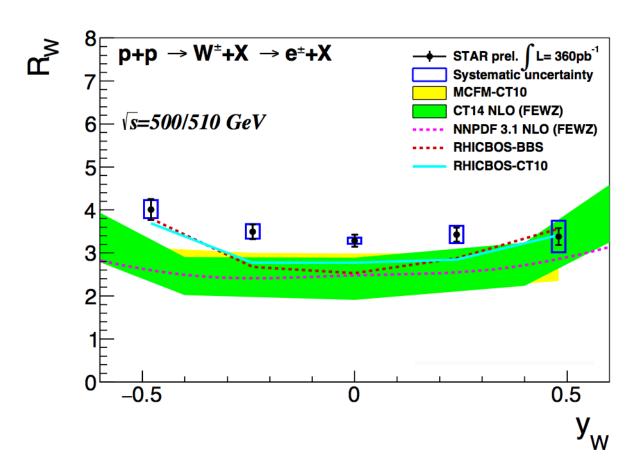
- Measurement with STAR 2011-2013 data has been published [PRD 103 (2021) 1, 012001].
 - The systematic uncertainty of Run 2017 measurement driven by BEMC gain calibration.

Results: W^+/W^- (lepton-tagging)



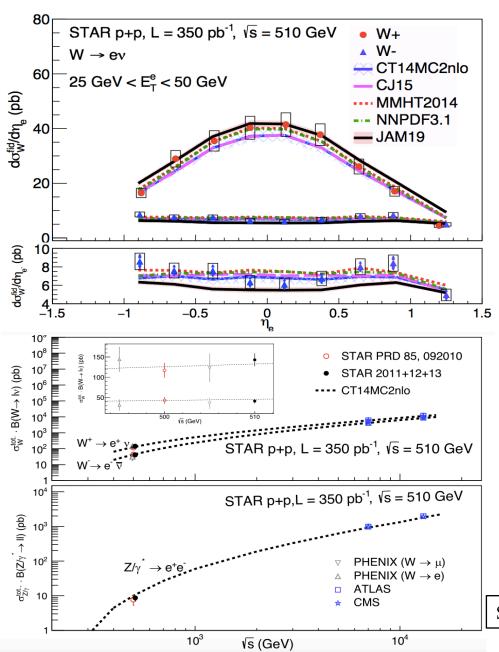
- Combined dataset
 - Doubles the statistics of the published result $(L \approx 700 \ pb^{-1})$.
 - Overall good agreement with the current PDF distributions.

Results: W^+/W^- (W recon.)



- W^+/W^- cross-section ratio with STAR Run 2011+2012+2013 ($L \approx 360pb^{-1}$)
 - Systematics driven by W rapidity reconstruction.
 - Run 17 study in progress

Results: Absolute cross sections



• Measurement of the total cross sections.

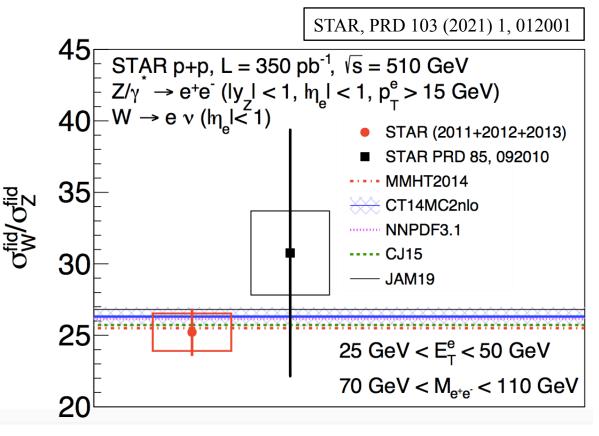
$$\sigma_{W/Z}^{fid} = \frac{N_{sig} - N_{bg}}{\epsilon \int Ldt}$$

$$\sigma_{W/Z}^{tot} = \sigma_{W/Z}^{fid} / A_{W/Z}$$

- Acceptance correction onto 2011 sample $(\sqrt{s} = 500 \ GeV)$ to match 2012 and 2013 samples $(\sqrt{s} = 510 \ GeV)$ by using FEWZ [PRD 86 (2012) 094034].
- Consistent with world *pp* data trend and theory.
- Run 2017 result in progress.

STAR, PRD 103 (2021) 1, 012001

Results: W/Z cross-section ratio

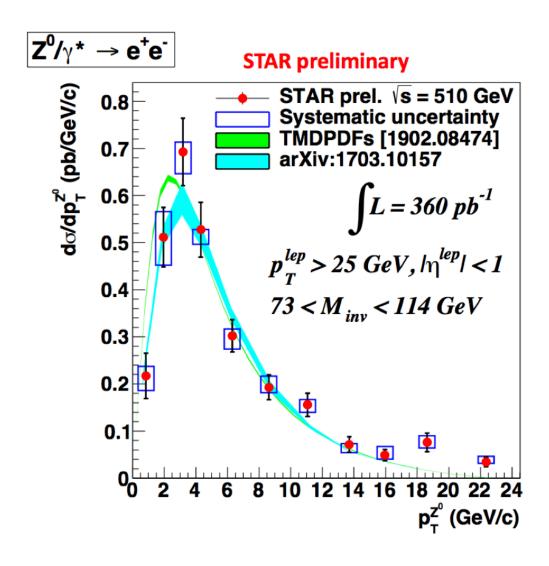


• W/Z cross-section ratio

$$\frac{\sigma_W}{\sigma_Z} = \frac{\epsilon_Z}{\epsilon_W} \, \frac{N_{sig}^W - N_{bg}^W}{N_{sig}^Z}$$

- Where $W = W^{+} + W^{-}$.
- Consistent with STAR 2009 result and FEWZ calculations.
- Further constraints to PDFs (strangeness).

Results: Differential Z cross section



- Preliminary measurement of $d\sigma/dp_T^{Z^0}$.
 - Systematic uncertainty driven by BEMC gain unceratinty.
- Help constrain unpolarized TMDPDFs.
- Theory curves based on recent extractions of TMDPDFs.

Summary

- W^+/W^- cross sections and their ratio have been measured as a function of lepton pseudorapidity η^e with STAR p + p collision data at $\sqrt{s} = 510$ GeV.
 - Published with the combined dataset (2011+2012+2013, $L \approx 350 \ pb^{-1}$).
 - Help constrain the \bar{d} and \bar{u} sea quark PDFs (complementary to DY).
 - In addition, W/Z ratio measured.
 - Low- \sqrt{s} and high-x measurement complementary to LHC measurements.
- Preliminary release of results using STAR 2017 data.
 - Effectively doubles the statistics of these measurements.
 - Only deals with the cross-section ratio measurement at the barrel region for the moment (endcap + absolute cross section in progress).
- Preliminary results on W reconstruction.
 - More direct measurement than the lepton-tagging method.
 - Larger systematic uncertainty.
- Preliminary measurement of differential Z cross section.
 - · Constraints to unpolarized TMDPDFs.

Backup

Systematic uncertainties

- Charge dependence $\delta_{\Delta\epsilon}$
 - Remaining charge dependence obtained by taking the difference between ϵ^{\pm} .
- BEMC calibration δ_{REMC}
 - Due to imperfect BEMC calibration, obtained by taking the variation in the efficiency ratio while varying BEMC gain by the calibration unceratinty.
- Background description δ_{QCD}^{bg}
 - The uncertainty associated with the QCD background description in terms of its shape and normalization has been tested by varying $p_{T,bal}$ cut and the normalization window.
- Missing jet in QCD dijet δ_{QCD}^{dijet}
 - Dijet events are neglected when one of the two jets is outside the detector acceptance region.
 - A Pythia study was done to estimate the effect.
- (Run 2017 prel. only) BEMC gain correction $\delta_{BEMC,cor}$
 - The gain values of BEMC at STAR have been fine-tuned by reconstructing the mass of Z boson.
 - A larger BEMC correction has been observed STAR Run 2017 sample.
 - This effect has been estimated by taking the difference between the nominal sample and a test sample without the correction.